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HYDE, H. E. *The Two Roads: International Government or Militarism*. Pp. xi, 155. Price 1s. 3d. London: P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1916.

The scheme presented in this suggestive little volume was first published in New Zealand shortly after the outbreak of the present war. Whether the thinking of the British public is yet prepared for it remains to be seen. The author frankly abandons the doctrine of Nationalism and its consequences of force, also any attempt to secure lasting peace, through a "league of nations" by treaties, coalitions, or any policy of limitation of armaments, or through adoption of militarism to offset militarism in other nations with its resultant unstable equilibrium. He sees the way out through international government, and in thirty-three propositions he outlines a constitution for a government of nations by nations, somewhat as a federation governs its units. He calls on England to lead the way which Germany, if consistent with her declared objective in the war, must follow.

J. C. B.

LÜTZOW, THE COUNT. *The Hussite Wars*. Pp. xiv, 384. Price, \$4.50. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company.

"All writers on the Hussite wars agree that these wars were the result of three causes, the antagonism of the Bohemians to the Church of Rome, the revival of the Slavic national feeling, and the rise of the democratic spirit which is, to a greater or lesser extent, evident in many European countries at the beginning of the fifteenth century" (p. 1).

"In spite of the bitter invectives of the enemies of Bohemia, and in spite also of the perhaps more harmful writings of indiscriminate praisers of Hussitism, the period of the Hussite war will always appear to a Bohemian as the most glorious epoch in the annals of his country" (p. 363).

These words, which respectively open and close *The Hussite Wars*, will suggest to the informed reader the problems which the author handles and the spirit in which he works them out. The book covers the years 1420-36 and presupposes, for its adequate understanding, familiarity with the history of Hus and his movement. This may well be secured in the author's *The Life and Times of Master John Hus* (New York, 1909).

The exposition of the Hussite art of war is clear in essentials and most interesting, particular attention being paid to Žižka's use of ironclad wagons carrying field-pieces and serving as a defence for his warriors. Žižka's character is presented in an attractive light, and Prokop fares almost, though in the nature of the case not quite, as well.

Hussite theologies and disputations receive much attention, and the author again discriminates between the views of Wycliffe and Hus, and also declares that "even the Taborist, the most advanced party in the Bohemian Church, approached far less closely to moderate Protestantism than has often been stated" (p. 247).

The learned author seems to have utilized effectively the writings of other masters of special aspects of his complex subject, and his book is easily the best treatment of the whole matter that we have in English. He displays breadth, tolerance, and freedom from racial or religious bitterness, and the perusal of his

book will lead even the reluctant to concede his right to pride in the achievements of his people.

G. C. SELLERY.

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MISCELLANEOUS

BOLTON, HERBERT EUGENE. *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century*. Pp. x, 501. Price, \$3.25, paper; \$3.50, cloth. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1915.

Dr. Bolton has brought together the results of many years of investigation in the archives of Texas, Mexico and Spain, and has thrown great light upon this important but hitherto practically unknown period of Texas history. For instance, he has shown that since Texas was first a buffer province against the encroachments of France and then an important district for the working out of the changes made necessary by the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, the years 1731-1788 were not uneventful, as has been supposed, but were filled with numerous expansive and defensive projects. These facts are established by a series of studies in Spanish colonial and administrative history hitherto published as separate articles in the *Texas State Historical Association Quarterly* and in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, under the following titles: The San Xavier Missions, 1745-1758, The Reorganization of the Lower Gulf Coast, 1746-1768, Spanish Activities on the Lower Trinity River, 1746-1771, and The Removal From and the Reoccupation of Eastern Texas, 1773-1779. To these studies there has been prefixed a valuable and interesting introduction tracing the expansive movements in four directions—in central Texas, along the coast about Matagorda Bay, on the Trinity River, and at Nacogdoches on the extreme north-eastern frontier.

M. A. H.

CLARK, FLOYD BARZILIA. *The Constitutional Doctrines of Justice Harlan*. Pp. vii, 208. Price, \$1.00. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915.

We are coming to recognize that judge-made law is in reality judge-made law and that the judicial product is dependent upon the temperament and the social philosophy, as well as the logical faculties, of the wielders of judicial power. The opinions of individual judges present, therefore, important subjects for isolated treatment. It is to be hoped that Dr. Clark's study is the forerunner of similar discussions of the doctrines of other jurists. Professor Clark has done an important service in calling attention to the need for this method of approaching the study of constitutional law. His treatment of his subject, however, does not furnish a desirable model for future work in similar fields. Under appropriate heads he collects the cases in which Mr. Justice Harlan wrote opinions, presenting by abstracts and quotations the views of the jurist and comparing them with the opposing views when there was a divided court. The material from the reports is well gleaned and clearly exhibited. But there is little more. We do not see the striking personality behind these opinions any more clearly than we can see